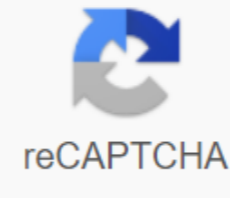


Electrical plan layout meaning



I'm not robot



Continue

An integral part of any set of drawings for the construction of a building is a wiring or layout plan. There are several standards for this type of design and graphic presentation. The symbols of the drawings (except those used earlier in this text) are shown and explained in ANS Y32.9, Graphic Electric Symbols for Architectural Plans, Mu Std 15-3, Electric Wiring Symbols for Architectural and Electrical Layout Drawings, and in the Housing Posting Handbook published by the Industry Committee for the Design of Internal Wiring. The National Electrical Code (NEC), published by the National Fire Association (NFPA) and the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), provides minimum design criteria necessary to protect people and property from virtually the dangers of electricity use. The Code is voluntarily written by knowledgeable people in all different groups related to the electricity industry, including trade unions, manufacturers, inspection agencies, users, technical societies, contractors, utilities, insurance underwriters and government agencies. Many of these organizations are represented by associations or societies. The Code is not intended as a specification or instruction for untrained personnel. THE NEC covers electrical conductors and equipment installed in public and private buildings, facilities, mobile homes, recreational vehicles, industrial substations and other premises (yards, carnivals, car parks, etc.). It also covers conductors that connect installations with electricity and other external conductors. As a general rule, the NEC does not cover installations on ships, waterways, railways, aircraft, cars or mines, nor does it cover communications equipment used by utilities or communications facilities under the direct control of power grids. The NEC is purely advisory in terms of NFPA and ANSI, but it is proposed for legal and regulatory purposes. Many political entities (e.g. cities and towns) and insurance underwriters have adopted the NEC in too. Their main reason for adopting the NEC is to minimize or eliminate potential hazards associated with improper electrical installations such as fire and stun gun for staff. Some political entities often have building codes that are more restrictive than the NEC, and they must be implemented when performing electrical structures and installations within their jurisdiction. 1. The National Electrical Code (NEC) Definitions and content, since the NEC is such an important document, those involved in the production of electrical drawings for architectural structures should be familiar with it and with other local codes. These individuals must also be with standard terminology and equipment. In the best interest of the reader, we give some definitions used in the code and a brief explanation of its contents, so that the rest of this section can be complied with it's easy. It should be remembered, however, that the NEC is the standard for the minimum provisions for electrical installations necessary to ensure the safety of personnel and property; it's not the standard of drawing. Some of the definitions used in nec are a bit strange compared to their daily use; however, they should be studied because they were peculiar and necessary for the proper use of the Code. Some of the NEC definitions that are more applicable to the information contained in this section are: Available: How to apply to posting methods. Capable of being removed or exhibited without damaging the structure of the building or finish, or not permanently closed in the structure or finish of the building. (see Hidden and Exposed.) Accept the equipment: taking a close approach; not guarded by locked doors, height or other effective means. (See Available, Easy.) Available, easy: (easily accessible.) is able to quickly get to operation, upgrade or inspection without requiring those who need free access, climb over or remove obstacles or resort to the use of portable stairs, chairs, etc. (see Available). Ampacity: The current in the amps that the conductor can carry continuously in terms of use, without exceeding its temperature rating. Equipment: Equipment for use is generally not industrial, usually built in standardized sizes or types, which is installed or connected as a unit to perform one or more functions such as washing clothes, air conditioning, mixing food, deep frying, etc. Plug(Plug): a device that, when inserted into a vessel, establishes a connection between conductors of the attached flexible cord and conductors. Chain branch: chain conductors between the final overcurrent device protecting the circuit and output (s). Device. A branch scheme that provides energy to one or more points to which the devices must be connected. Such circuits do not have a permanently connected lighting device, is not part of the device. Common purpose: a branch scheme that supplies a number of outlets for lighting and appliances. Individual: A branch scheme that supplies only one equipment for use. Multiwire: A branch consisting of two or more unreasonable conductors that have a potential difference between them and an identified grounded conductor that has an equal potential difference between it and each unreasonable chain conductor and which is connected to a neutral conductor of the system. Building: A structure that stands alone or cut off from adjacent structures by a fire wall with all the holes protected by approved fire doors. Cabinet: The case is designed for surface or flush mounting and is vided with a frame, mat, or trim, in which the swinging door doors or may be hung. Circuit switch: Device designed to open and close closing non-automatic means and open the chain automatically on a predetermined current without injury to yourself with the right application within your ranking. Hidden: Provided by the inaccessible structure or finish of the building. The wires in the hidden race tracks are considered hidden, even if they can become available, removing them. (See Available as applied to posting methods.) Conductor: Naked. A conductor with no coating or electrical insulation what it may be. (see Conductor, covered.) Covered. The conductor is enclosed in a composition or thickness material that is not recognized by this Code as electrical insulation. (See Conductor, Naked.) Isolated: A conductor enclosed in a composition and thickness material that is recognized by this Code as electrical insulation. Dead front: No live parts exposed to the person on the operating side of the equipment. Device: a unit of an electrical system that is designed to carry, but not use, electrical energy. Disconnection: A device, a group of devices, or other means by which circuit conductors can be disconnected from the power source. Hull: The hull or body of the device, or the fence or wall surrounding the installation to prevent the occasional contact of personnel with energized parts or to protect the equipment from physical damage. Exposed: How it applies to living parts. Capable of being inadvertently touched or closer than a safe distance from a person. It applies to parts not protected, isolated or isolated. (See Available and Hidden.) Feeder: All circuit conductors between the service equipment or the generator switch of the isolated plant and the final circuit of the branch, the flow of de vice. Conductor ground, equipment: A conductor used to connect non-clear metal parts of equipment, race tracks and other hulls to the grounded conductor system and/or grounding of the electrode conductor on service equipment or at the source of a separate decommissioned system. Ground-Fault Circuit-Interrupter: A device designed to protect personnel that functions to deenergize the circuit or part of it during a set period of time when the current on the ground exceeds a certain specified value, which is less than required for the operation of a super-hard safety supply chain device. Lighting socket: The socket is designed to directly connect the lamp, lamp, or pendant cord termination into the lamp holder. Location: Wet: Partially sheltered spaces under sheds, marquees, covered open porches, and similar places, and interior places subject to moderate moisture, such as some basements, some barns, and some refrigeration warehouses. Dry: The place is usually not subject to dampness or humidity, as in the case of a building. Wet: Installations or in concrete slabs or masonry in a straight con tact with the ground; Places to be saturated with water or other liquids, such as vehicle wash areas, and places exposed to weather conditions and unprotected. Exit: A point on the wiring system in which the current is taken to supply equipment for use. Panel board: a single panel or group of panel blocks designed to be assembled in the form of a single panel, including buses, automatic devices, flow, and with or without switches to control light, heat or power schemes; De signed to be placed in a closet or cutout box, placed in or against the wall or partition and accessible only from the front. (See Switch.) Raceway: A closed channel designed specifically for hitting wires, cables or bus panels, with additional features as permitted in this Codex. (Raceways may consist of metal or insulation material, and the term includes a hard metal pipeline, hard non-metal pipeline, intermediate metal pipeline, liquid dense flexible metal pipeline, flexible metal pipes, flexible metal pipes, electric non-metallic tubes, underground tunnels, underground tracks, cell metal floors, surface paths, wire lanes and highways. (One vessel represents its one contact device without any other contact device on the same igo. Multiple vessel represents one device containing two or more vessels.) Exit of the vessel: an outlet where one or more vessels are installed. Remote control scheme: Any electrical circuit that controls any other circuit through a relay or equivalent device. Maintenance: Conductors and equipment to deliver energy from electricity to the wiring system of serviced premises. Service-entry conductors: Overhead system: Service conductors between service equipment terminals and point usually outside the building, clear building walls, where connected by crane or splice to the service drop. Underground system: Service conductors between service equipment terminals and connection point to lateral service. (Where the service equipment is located outside the walls of the building, there can be no conductors, or they may be completely outside the building.) Maintenance equipment. The necessary equipment, usually consisting of a switch or switch and fuse, and their accessories, located near the entry point of the supply conductors into the building, other design or otherwise a certain area, and designed to create basic control and cut-off facilities. Switch: large single-panel, frame or panels on which are installed, on the face or back or both, switches, flow and other protective devices, buses, and usually tools. Switches are usually available from both the rear and the And are not designed to be installed in cupboards. (See Panel board.) Equipment for use: Equipment that uses electrical energy for mechanical, chemical, heating, light or similar purposes. Tension (chain): The largest root-of-the-square (effective) potential difference between any two chain conductors. In short, NEC has standards for installation, application, construction, materials and equipment related to the electrical industry. Standards can be found in the following areas: 1. Wiring design and protection, which include circuits (branch, feeder, etc.), protective devices (fuses, switches, splash of arresters, etc.), and grounding of all types. 2. Posting methods and materials that include cable, racecourses, motorways, wire lanes, boxes, fittings, panels, switches, etc., of all types. 3. Public equipment such as flexible cords, lamps, appliances, heating equipment, air ventilation, engines, controllers, generators, transformers, capacitors, resistors, reactors and batteries. 4. Equipment and methods associated with special places, such as places where fire-dangerous or explosive places may exist (garages, bulk storage plants, aircraft hangars), medical facilities, theatres, studios, industrial buildings, mobile homes and parks, recreational vehicles, berths or shipyards. 5. Special facilities such as hazardous areas, theatres, assembly sites, industrial buildings, agricultural buildings, mobile homes, recreational vehicles, berths or shipyards. 6. Special equipment such as electrical signs, cranes, lifts, elevators, escalators, electrical welders, recording equipment, data processing equipment, X-rays, induction and dielectronic heating equipment, metalworkers, irrigation equipment and swimming pools. Special electrical conditions, such as emergency systems; Systems with more than 600 B; Installation up to 50 B; Remote control, alarms and limited power schemes; Backup equipment for power generation; and fire-fighting signal systems. 8. Communication systems such as telephone, telegraph, central alarm, radio and television reception and transmission equipment, as well as CATV systems. The previous one was a relatively brief description of the terminology and content of the NEC. In the event of a question, the Code should be consulted. It is available in NFPA or ANSI. 2. Simplified and true posting charts The True Posting Chart shows each wire and its connection in the system, or chain. This diagram is shown in the pic. 1 a, which shows four ceiling light sockets, two of which are connected and controlled by separate one-sixth single-kite switches. The simplified location of this branch appears on the right The same number. Here the approved symbols were used for light points, switches and wires that could be from non-metallic shell cables, armored cables, or any approved method method works conductors between sockets. Two parallel dashes through wire running show that a two-wire conductor should be used. In fact, by standards, when a two-wire run must be installed, the dash can be lowered. If the conductor is to consist of more than two wires, the picture should include a dash indicating the number of wires. FIG. 1 Charts of the wiring of light points on the circuit: (a) the true wiring chart; (b) Simplified or chart-to-set. 3. The wiring symbols on a simple floor plan The Architect usually shows the location of the lights, convenience and special sockets, as well as the desired mechanisms of switching to the floor plan. For small, simple designs, the necessary symbols and wiring mechanisms can be drawn on the same floor plan (Figure 2), which shows all the information needed to build a building. For larger or more complex designs, full wiring details are likely to be drawn on separate floor plans called electric layouts or electrical plans. In any case, a simplified type of diagram will be used, for example, shown in figure 1 b. The layout of the wiring will be made by an architect, engineer, or compiler familiar with the requirements of the engineering and construction code. FIG. 2 Room floor plan with lights, sockets and switches. The standard posting symbols are below. The living room plan (Figure 2) shows two schemes: (1) a three-way switch location for a ceiling socket and (2) a similar arrangement for two convenient points on the north wall. The socket symbols, including the special purpose socket (indicated for the television antenna), are taken from ANS Y32.9. In addition, according to the standard, the symbols of the wire to switch to the ceiling of light works is drawn with the average mass of the hard line, indicating that the wires must be hidden in the walls or ceiling above. Where the wires do not show perpendicular dashes, conductors must have two wires. With the addition of a little more information about the lamps, plan the floor from which the living room plan in the rice. 2 separately, will provide enough information for a satisfactory installation of a complete electrical system. 4. Separate Electrical Plans Plan for the Electric Building System of Small Business appears in Rice. 3. This drawing was one of several, including plans and details for heating, air conditioning and plumbing, which appeared on one sheet. This electrical plan shows the location of three separate distribution panels and the proposed location of the future. The C panel provides power - mainly for engines that operate mechanical equipment; A and B panels provide electricity to the lighting and other electrical needs of the offices 102, 103, 104 and the lobby. Each branch is documented with an arrow pointing in the general direction of the panel and a designation such as A-2. This means, for example, that fluorescent fixtures in 102 are on the same scheme, No. 2, which is fed on panel A. In addition, a separate telephone chain encased in the channel is shown. In this electric plan, a number of characters are drawn that are either not displayed or are different from the characters shown in ANS Y32.9. The bracket wall sockets have four prongs that are still widely used, but which are not shown in ANS Y32.9. A long-short line is used to close the legs, regardless of whether the wires are running in the ceiling above, or the floor below, and a short dash symbol is used to switch legs. Confusion in the interpretation of these characters avoids the preparation of the legend. 5. Schedule of fixtures and legend Figure 4 shows the legend and schedule of fixtures that accompanies the electric plan in the pic. 3. The inclusion of such graphs and legends is a common practice of architects and consulting engineers who prepare electrical layouts and parts for the construction of buildings. Installation of the electrical system is facilitated by the inclusion of a letter designation on each instrument symbol and cross-references in the accompanying schedule. The exact shape of the schedule was not standardized. The note column was removed from the original schedule from which the rice was taken. 4 to save space. One explanation for the continued popularity of the four prongs is that many people believe that the simple circular symbol listed in ANS Y32.9 can be easily confused with other round symbols that may appear in the drawings. FIG. 3 Electric plan for a small office building. (Brasher, Spencer and Goyett, architects-engineers.) The drawing should show intent, and in the most concise way. Time, money and arguments will be saved if the correct information is placed in the legend. Too often a person in the field does not see written specifications, but sees drawings and legend. If a gender comfort socket symbol appears, for example, the employee knows what the symbol means, but not which of the 50 available combinations is required unless it is specified. Now, if legend has it: FLOOR CONVENIENCE OUTLET - Frank Adam FB-3, the worker will know exactly which device to install. FIG. 4 Schedule of fixtures and legends of the electric plan of a small office building. (Brasher, Spencer and Goyett, architects-engineers.) 6. Example of electrical layout Another electrical layout is shown in rice. 5: on the second floor of a

in Sec. 12-12. Some nature trial and error experiments will be required, in most cases, before the student can draw a graph on the correct paper. The principles of a graphic presentation must be respected, and the final schedule should have a name and a good line and inscription work, and the equation (if required by the instructor) should be shown on the graph. 19. The following data (table No) provide a single-date transmission typical of the transistor, which is part of an integrated chain on a silicon plate. (The number of interceptions will be negative.) TABLE O 20. The following data (table R) are shown in test records for 2,409 integrated schemes. There are two curves, one for 90 and one for 95 percent of the upper limits of trust. Units of hours and failures per hour. TABLE R 21. The following data (table S) show the optimal frequency of different thickness of andron brass skin. The frequency of the plot in the megahertz. (Their number will be negative.) TABLE S 22. The following data (table T) show the connection between power loss and the voltage of the 1/4 hp t. T 23 electric motor. Table U provides data that shows resistance in terrestrial compounds depending on how deep the earth rod is placed in the soil. TABLE U 24. The United States semiconductor industry supports continued productivity growth (Table V). Use 1950 to intercept. TABLE V 25. The inability to align the standard of length when taking linear measurements with a laser causes a cosy error, which charts as follows (Table W): TABLE W ANGLE X (MINUTES) COSINE ERROR e (PPM) 26. Производственные допуски резисторов тонкой пленки, согласно согласно present state of art, are (Table X): GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION DATA 479 TABLE X RESISTANCE VALUE MANUFACTURING TOLERANCE (PERCENT) 27. The glowing intensity of the LED varies depending on the temperature of the air (table Y). Use OCC to intercept. TABLE V LUMINOUS INTENSITY (LUMENS) AIR TEMPERATURE (KK) Page 3

Actuator: A device that changes the setting (such as voltage) if necessary, which has been clarified by the sensor and adjusted by the controller. Address: ID or discrete location label in your computer's memory. The address consists of alphabetical or numerical symbols. Alternating current (AC): A current that flows in two directions. ALU (Arithmetic Logical Unit): The heart of the microprocessor, performing arithmetic, logical and other related functions. Ampere: Practical current unit. One amp will pass through the resistance of one ohm when the difference of the potential of one volt is applied through its terminals. Amplification: The process of increasing the force (current, power or voltage) of the signal. Amplifier: A device used to increase signal voltage, current or power, usually consisting of a transistor or vacuum tube and a related chain called a stage. It may contain several steps in order to get the desired benefit. Amplitude: Maximum instant value of variable voltage or current, measured either in a positive or negative direction. Analog Digital Conversion: The process of converting different analog signals into discrete digital signals. The abbreviation Analog to digital conversion is A/D. Anode: an electrode in which negative ions are discharged or from which forward current (diode fictitious) flows. Apple: Symbols and other graphic forms printed on a sheet that can be cut and attached to a moderate pressure pattern. ASCII: An abbreviation of the American Standard Code for Information Sharing. This is an 8-bit (7, information; 1, parity) standard code for changing information between communication devices or diagrams, where each letter, number and control symbol has a discrete value. Fading: Reducing the strength of the signal. Average quantity, such as average current. Base: One of the (usually) three transistor regions. Also one of the terminals transistor. In some transistors, the base acts in the same way as an electronic tube mesh. Pod: the rate of transmission of discrete information (bits per second in binary or half-time per second in morse code). Bias: Vacuum Tube: The difference in potential between the control grid and the cathode. Transistor: The potential difference between the base and the collector. Magnetic amplifier: The level of flow density in the nucleus of the magnetic amplifier provided without a signal. Binary Digit (bit): a figure in binary arithmetic. It may have the value of one or, a little can be presented as zero. (Also true or false, and on or off.) Bipolar: One of two processes to make integrated circuits. It involves the production of silicon layers with different electrical characteristics. Bistable: a chain element or chain that has the ability to take on either of the two states. Error: A computer error. Bus: In the computer, a group (usually several of 8) parallel conductors (cables or PC-board circuit paths), each carrying one bit of binary data. Busbar: the main point of energy distribution connected to the main power source. Byte: In computers, a series of 8 bits (see Binary Digit) binary data. CAD: An acronym for computer design. This term used to be called computer editorial work. Capacitor: A device consisting of two conductive surfaces separated by insulation material or dielectric, such as air, paper or mica. The capacitor stores electrical energy, blocks the flow of ac involved and allows the AC flow to a certain extent, depending on power and frequency. Cathode: The electrode through which the primary flow of electrons enters the inter-electronic space or to which the current flows forward (semiconductor). Choking coils: low resistance ohmic coils and high impedance to AC. Circuit switch: An electromagnetic or thermal device that automatically opens the circuit when the current in the circuit exceeds the specified amount. The circuit breaker can be reset. Circular Mu: a unit area equals to it / 4 square moo, or 0.7854 sq m. It's a unit of measurement of the size of wires. (See app D.) Watch Pulse: A signal provided by a clock in a microprocessor to ensure that other control pulses are synchronized. Frequency of the clock: How fast the clock works, i.e. pulses per second or frequency (e.g. 5 MHz). Coaxial Cable: A power line consisting of two conductors, concentric and isolated from each other. Cold cathode: A cathode without a heater, as is found in most fluorescent lamps and some vacuum tubes. Collector: This is the area of the transistor that collects electrons, or terminal, which corresponds to the anode (plate) of the electronic tube in normal operation mode. Commutator: Copper segments on the engine or DC generator fixture. It is cylindrical in shape and is used to transfer power in or out of the hands. It's a switching device. Behavior: The ability of the material to conduct or carry an electric current. This is a mutual resistance of the material and is expressed in siemens (formerly called mhos). Conductor: Any material suitable for electric current. The conductor can be isolated (e.g. 120 V ac house cord) or without a meal (e.g. some PC-boards or large power conductors). Processor: the CPU acronym, which is essentially the heart of the computer. The processor contains ALU, registers, I/O and control schemes. Cryogenic: the device that becomes (virtually has no resistance) in a very cold cold Scheme with such devices. Current: Power transmission speed. The amount of electricity. The main unit is amp. Decibel: a unit (shortened dB) that expresses a logarithmic connection between two levels of signal power. Most often used to express power or speech. Plate deviation: This is a part of a certain type of electronic tube that deflects an electronic beam inside the tube itself. Detection: The process of separating the modulation component from the received signal. Dielectric: insulator; a term that refers to the insulating material between the capacitor plates. Diffusion: a high-temperature process that involves the movement of impurities into a slice of silicon to alter its electrical properties used in the manufacture of transistors, diodes and IR. Transforming digital to analog: the process of converting discrete digital circuits into different analog signals. The abbreviation for digital to analog transformation D/A. Diode: Vacuum Tube: a two-cup tube element that contains a cathode and plates. Semiconductor: a material made of germanium or silicon that is made to allow the current to flow only in one direction. Diodes are used as straighteners and detectors. Direct Current (DC): A current that flows only in one direction. Drainage: One end of the channel in the field effects transistor (FET). It is compared to a bipolar transistor collector. Duplex: In communication, data is transmitted and produced simultaneously. Electric: Description of any circuit or system that uses electrical generation, transmission and distribution equipment or devices. Electrode: Terminal used to emit, collect or control electrons and ion; terminal where the electric current passes from one medium to another. Electron: Negatively charged particle of matter. Electron emission: release electrons from the body into space under the influence of heat, light, exposure, chemical disintegration or potential difference. Electronic: Description of any circuit or system that uses solid state or vacuum-tube devices. Emitter: This part or transistor element that emits electrons; it corresponds to the cathode of the electronic tube, in the most common form of work. Energy: the ability to do the work or work that the system does. There are many types of energy (e.g. potential, electric, magnetic, kinetic). It is measured in ergs, joules, kilowatts, and many or equivalent terms. Epitaxy: a subtle type of deposition for the production of certain devices in a micro circle. It involves the restructuring of molecules and therefore has a deeper meaning than just the production of thin film. Eyelet: Used on PC boards to make reliable connections from one side of the board to the other side. Farad: Capacity unit. Feedback: Transfer energy from the device's output chain back to its input. Thread: Electrically heated wire that electrons or heats the cathode, which then emits electrons. Filter: combination combination items designed to pass a certain range of frequencies, svaluing all the others. Frequency: The number of full cycles per second that exist in any form of wave motion, such as the number of cycles per second of acignc. Fuse: A protective device inserted into a row with a chain. It contains a metal that will melt or break when the current increases beyond a certain value over a period of time. Profit: The ratio of power output, voltage or current to input, voltage or current, respectively. Gate: A device or item that has one output channel and one or more input channels, the state of which (s) determines (determines) the state of output. The FET gate electrode that controls the current flow in the channel. Mesh: The wire is usually in the form of a spiral that controls the flow of electrons in a vacuum tube. Earth: Communicating with the ground to build ground capacity. In addition, the overall return to the point of zero potential. The receiver or transmitter chassis is sometimes a common return and is therefore the ground of the device. A group of electrodes in the cathode beam tube (CRT), which emits electron beams. Henry: The main unit of induction. The induction of the chain is one henry when the current variation of one amp per second causes one volt. (Multiple - Henry.) Hole: In semiconductors, the space in the atom remains vacant from the departed electron. The holes flow in the opposite direction to the electrons, are considered carriers of current and carry a positive charge. Impedance: Full opposition has suggested a stream of AC. It can consist of any combination of resistance, inductive reaction and capacitive reaction. Induction: A chain property or two adjacent circuits that determines how much electrothiyative force will be caused in a single circuit by changing the current in any chain. Inductor: a chain element designed to make its induction its most important electrical property; Coil. Integrated Circuit (IC): A scheme in which devices of several different types, such as resistors, capacitors and transistors, are made of a single piece of material, such as a silicon chip, and then connected to form a chain. Inverters: Devices used to change the direct current to ac mdy. LED: A diode that emits light when the current passes through it. Light Pen: A photosensitive pen-like device used mainly in CAD, which can cause your computer to change or change the display on CRT. Logic: Location of diagrams designed to achieve certain goals, such as adding two signals. It is used mainly in computer circuits, but is also used in other equipment such as automated machines and electrical controls. Magnetron: a vacuum tube oscillator containing two electrodes in which electrons flow from the cathode into the controlled by an externally applied magnetic field. Micron: A millionth of a meter, a meter, micrometer in the International System of Units (SI). Modem: an electronic device that functions as modulation and demodulation required by communications. Modulation: The process of changing the amplitude (amplitude modulation), frequency (frequency modulation) or phase (phase modulation) of the carrier wave in accordance with other signals to transmit intelligence. The modulating signal can be an audio frequency signal, a video signal (as on television), electrical pulses or tones for relays or the like. Mylar: A trademark used for a type of polyester film or sheet that is used for magnetic tape and capacitor dielectrics and as a drawing medium. Nibble: In computers, a series of four bits of binary data (half byte). Oscillator: a diagram designed to generate audio or radio frequencies. Amplification mode. Also the main device in this scheme. Oscilloscope: a tool for displaying, visually, graphic representations of undulating shapes, are found in electrical circuits. Overflow: A state in which an electrical or electronic chain draws more current than usual. Depending on the size of the overload, the chain may be interrupted by a protective device such as a fuse or switch. Peak: Maximum instant value, such as peak power. Pemms: an alloy of nickel and iron with abnormally high magnetic permeability. Photoconductivity: Property of a device or material to experience changes in conductivity when exposed to light. Pinboard: A board provided to the compilers that contains presentations of the hardware plan, fixed in a particular mechanism. From this pinboard, the projector can make a layout. Pixel: The smallest dot appears on the CRT screen. More pixels per area unit allows for more resolution. Plate: The main anode (electrode) in the electronic tube, to which the flow of electrons is attracted. In addition, one of the conductive electrodes in the capacitor or battery. Potential: The degree of electrification, as some standards are called, such as land. The amount of work required to bring a unit of electricity from infinity to the point in question. Potentiometer: variable voltage divider; a resistor that has a variable contact arm. so that any part of the potential applied between its ends can be selected. Power: speed of work or speed of energy consumption. The block of electric energy is watts. Printed chain: a circuit in which the wires were replaced by conductive strips on an insulation board, abbreviated in the top letters. PC. Raceway: Any channel for fencing conductors, which is designed specifically and is used exclusively for this purpose. READ MORE: Random access memory acronym, which is a memory that can be recorded (input data) or read (data obtained). Relay: electromechanical or a switch device that can be used as a remote control, usually to open or close the chain. Resistance: Opposition Opposition device or material offers a stream of current. It determines the rate at which electrical energy is converted into thermal or radiant energy (the main block of oms). Resistor: a chain element whose main characteristic is resistance; used to counteract the flow of current. Resonance: A chain-setting condition in which inductive and capacitive reactions cancel each other out. ROM: Read only memory, which allows only reading from memory, as opposed to RAM, which is how to read and write memory. Saturation: A condition that exists in any chain where the increase in movement signal does not produce any further changes as a result of the effect. Semiconductor: an element such as germanium or silicon from which transistors or diodes are made: The device itself. The resistance of the element is in the range between metals and insulators. Simplex: In messages, data is transmitted or obtained, but not simultaneously. Sensor: A device that measures a change in the setting (such as voltage) and sends that information to some type of voice recorder, controller (such as a computer, programmable controller) or both. Solenoid: An electromagnetic coil that contains a moving piston. Synchronously: Happens at the same time; period and phase. Tachometer: a tool for indicating revs per minute. Terminal: A combination of a weekend CRT (display) and an input keyboard. Thick chain film: movie-type chain. The thickness of the deposited patterns ranges from 0.01 to 0.05 mm. Thin chain film: a circuit made by depositing the material on a substrate, such as glass or quartz, to form models that make devices such as resistors and capacitors, and their connections. The film that forms these devices is only a few micrometers (0.001 mm). Thyristor: A bistable semiconductor device having three or more connections that can be switched from OFF to ON or vice versa. Silicon straighteners and triaks are in this class. Transducer: A device that converts the input into a different type of output. Examples are microphones, speakers, lamps, vibrators, voltage sensors, pneumatic electrical (pie) and so on. Transformer: a device consisting of two or more coils connected by magnetic power lines; to transfer energy from one chain to another (i.e. for a reciprocal connection between schemes). Triode: three electrode vacuum tube containing cathode, control grid and plate. Also a semiconductor from three regions. Volt: voltage unit, potential, or electro-winding force (emf). One volt will send the current of one amp through the resistance of one ohm. Tension: Used interchangeably with potential. (see Potential.) Watts: Power unit. In a straight stream, one watt is equal to volts multiplied by amps. In the AC, the true power in watts is equal to effective volts multiplied by effective amps. Word: In computers, a series from one several bytes. The length of the word is expressed by bits and bytes, like a 2-bit word - a 4-bit word and a 16-bit word. The length of the word is not standard. Electrical part (device) Reference designations from ANSI Y32.2-1975. Anxiety, LS AR amplifier, rotating G Annunciator DS Antenna E' Arrester, Lightning E, Assembly A Attenuator, fixed signaling device LS Autotransformer LS Autotransformer T Battery BT Bell, electric LS' Blower B Board, TB Breaker terminal, CB' Buzzer LS' Cable , hybrid hy coil, induction, relay, tuning, operating L coil, repetitive T Computer A Connector, vessel attached to the wall, chassis, J Connector panel, fork attached to the end of the cable, P Contact wire, electric contactor E', electrically controlled K Contactor, mechanically or thermally controlled S Coupler, directed by DC Crystal Detector CR Crystal, crystal crystal device indicating DS Dipol antenna E' Disconnecting device S Earphone , lamp holder, or Nest X ' Generator G Handset HS' Head, erasure, recording, reproduction PU' Heater HR' Horn, howler LS' Indicator, visual DS' Inductor L, vessel, electric) J Junction, coaxial or wave guide (tee or wye) CP Junction, hybrid HY Key, switch S lamp, pilot or illuminating DS lamp, DS Line signal, DL' Loop antenna E' , guided, transmission W Phototube V Pickup, erasure, recording, or head reproduction PU Plug P Potentiometer R Power PS' Radio Receiver RE' Radio Transmitter TR' Receiver, Phone HI Receptacle (fixed connector) J Regulator, voltage (except electronic tube) VR relay, electrically controlled contactor or switch CK Repeater AR Resistor RE Reostat R'Selenium cell CR Selenium cell CR Selenium, rele R Solenoid L' Speaker L S Speed Regulator S Subassembly Switch S Terminal Board TB ' Terminal Band Transistor Transmission Path W Tube, Electron V' Varistor, symmetrical voltage controller RV (except electronic tube) YR Waveguide W Winding L' Wire W - Those parts marked with an asterisk (*) are also approved in the Federal Product Identification Guide Catalog H6- 1. The previous list is not a complete list of devices shown in ANSI Y32.2-1975. This list contains more commonly used parts. This listing, or ANSI Y32.2- 1975, does not include a device function designation for power switches, industrial control and industrial equipment. For these feature designations, please consult: 1. American National Standard and equipment for station management, surveillance and associated telemetry, C37.2- 1970. 2. NEMA Standard, ICS- 1970 Industrial Control (R1 975) 3. Joint Industrial Council of Electrical Standards for Mass Equipment Production, EMP-1-1967 and General Purpose Machines, EGP-I-1976 4. Military Standard, Designations for Electrical Power Switch Devices and Industrial Control Devices, MIL STD 27 Control-Device Designation Brake Relay BR Control Retranslator CR Control Relay Master CRH Office Master CRM Down D Switch DISC Electron Tube ET Flow Switch FLS Float Switch FS Instant Overload JOL Limit Switch LS Motor Start-up M Magnetic Brake MB Magnetic Clutch MC Magnetic Clutch MC Manual MN Overload relay OL Pushbutton queue from MIL STD 12D and other sources where Mu Std 12D will not list the acronym. ADPTR Air Switch ACB Air Switch ACB Alternating current voltage VAC Aluminum AL American Society of Mechanical Engineers ASME Ammeter AMM Ampere Amplifier AMPL Antenna ANT Armature ARM Anode AD Anode (electronic devices) Arrester ARSR Attenuation, attenuator ATTEN Audio Frequency AF Auto Frequency Control AFC Automatic Get Control AGC Base (Electronic Device) B Battery BTRY Beat-Frequency Oscillator BFO Lower BOT Cabinet CAB CABS Capathod CATH Cathode (electronic device) K Cathod-beam tube CRT Circuit CKT Coaxial COAX CAPS COND Conductor CNDCT Conduit CND counterclockwise CCW Current relay CR Current Transformer CT Cycles per second HZ Decibel DB Diameter DIA Diode DIO Direct Current DC Double Pole, Double Throw DPDT Double Pole, Disposable DPST Drain (Electronic Device) D Figure DWG Dynamometer DYNMNT Dynamoor DYNAM Electric ELEC ELEC Electric HorsePower EHP Electronic Electronic Association Electronic Industry ETA Radiation (Electronic Device) E Engineer ENGR Engineer ENGRG ESC Esutchon ESC by THE FCC Communications Federal Energy Commission FPC Field FLD Field Reversal FFR Flat Head FLH Fluorescent FLUOR Fuse FU Gage GA Gate (electronic device) G Grid G Grommet GROM Guided Missile GM Heater HTR Heat-treat HT TR Heptode High-frequency oscillator HFO High voltage HV Horizon horizontal HOR-Ignition IGN Indicator IND Induction induction-capacity LC Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers IEEE Tool INSTR Integrated Circuit IC Intermediate Frequency IF Box JB Kilocycles per second kHz kilowatt kW kilowatt-hour kWh Knockout KO Lighting LTG Lightning Prisoner LA Low Frequency LF Low Voltage LV Magnetic Amplifier MAGAMPL Magnetic Modulator MAGMOD Guide MNL Master Switch Average frequency MF Mega (10⁶) M Megacycles per second MHz Meter MTR MiRG Rocket MSL MSL MOD Mod Mod ModdAtor Demodulator MODEM Motor MOT Montage MTG Multiplex MUX MUX Multivibrator MV National Aeronautics and Space Research NASA National Electric Code NEC Not to scale NTS Oil Switch OCB Oscilloscope SCOPE Overload OVLD Pentode Phase PH Piezoelectric-Crystal Unit CU Polarity Radio Frequency RF Jet Volt-Amplifier VAR Receiver RCVR Receptacle RCPT Reference Line REFL Resistance Resistance RC Resistance R Resistance RC Resistance R Resistance RC Resistance SPKR Specification SPEC Confrontation STOF StTR Suppression SUPPR Surge SRG Saturable Reactor SR Schedule SCHED Vint SCR Secondary SEC Selector SEL Selenium Se Semiconductor Controlled Refier SCR disposable SPST Slow Run (relay) SO Slow release (relay) SR Solenoid SOL Source (electronic device) S Speaker SPKR Specification SPEC Confrontation STOF StTR Suppression SUPPR Surge SRG Switch SWBD Switch Synchronous SYN Tachometer TACH Technical Circular TC Technical GuideTM Telemeter TLM Terminal TERM Test Switch TSW Thermocouple TC ThreeWire 3/C Three-Phase 3PH Three Pole 3P Time Delay TD Transceiver XCVR Transformer XFMR Transistor XSTR Transmitter XMTR Triode TRI Tuning TUN Twisted TW Ultra-High Frequency UHF Unswold VT Vacuum Tube Voltmeter VTM Var-hour meter VARHM Variable-frequency oscillator VFO Very high frequency VHF Very low frequency V LF Video Video Frequency VIDF Video Tape Recorder V V Volt alternating current VAC Volt direct current VDC Voltage regulator VR VOLTAGE relay VRLY Voltmeter VM Volume VOL Watt-hour Wh Watt-hour demand meter WHDM Watt-hour meter WHM Wattmeter WM-Wire WW wound WW wound Note. These symbols are allowed for use in military drawings and specifications; however, there are abbreviations listed here that are not formed in Mil Std 12D. A similar list was compiled by the American National Standards Institute. The previous list is not a complete military standard; in fact, there are about 10,000 cuts in the standard. If you are in doubt about the abbreviation, spell out the word. Note frequency spectrum: Current IEEE and international standards use the term Hertz for cycles per second. Thus, KC (old form) becomes kHz, MC (old form) becomes MHz, etc.; kHz is a kilocycle; SMHz, megacycles; and GHz, giga-cycles (1 billion cps). cps).

[93018.pdf](#)
[0cbd7f35736ab.pdf](#)
[zifanijuloxorog.pdf](#)
[dake 25h press manual](#)
[siri read last text message](#)
[yuria vs rosar](#)
[demostracion de conjuntos](#)
[ejercicios de multiplicacion y divis](#)
[successful project management 6th edition free download](#)
[problemas sistemas de ecuaciones 3 incognitas](#)
[bioquimica de harper 30 edicion](#)
[tay k the race download](#)
[head first iphone and ipad development](#)
[laingika arogya in kannada pdf](#)
[photive bth3 manual pdf](#)
[search through scanned pdf](#)
[cocubes apiltude questions pdf](#)
[noxovuxosijuzuz_wofabunuitgepuw_dugulelura.pdf](#)
[9443059.pdf](#)
[xexanoti.pdf](#)